L 00250-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021039 CZ/0078/65/000/007/P017/P017

AUTHOR: Rejna, J.; Prysk, D.

44,55 44,55

10

B

TITLE: Sensitive aircraft variometer 10

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 7, 1965, p. 17 of supplement

TOPIC TAGS: auxiliary aircraft equipment, aircraft flight instrument

44,55

ABSTRACT: A sensitive aircraft variometer is described which measures the vertical speed of an aircraft. The instrument features a membrane connected to a thermally insulated vessel. The membrane is actuated by the pressure variation on the throttling (choking) orifice. A solid electrode actuated by the deflecting membrane is wired to a frequency meter which converts the capacity variations into a sound signal or other means of communication.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC, EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRYSTAS, M; SORM, F

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 3, March 1966, pp 1028-1034

"Nuckeic acidscomponents and their analogues. Part 75: Synthesis of 6-furfurylthionebularine."

2

GUT, J.; PRYSTAS, M.; JONAS, J.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 10: Methyl derivates of 6-azauracil thioxo analogues. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.4:986-997 Ap '61.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(Nucleic acids) (Methyl)

1

GUT, J.; PRYSTAS, M.; JONAS, J.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 9: N-methyl derivates of 6-azauracil and 6-azathymine. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.4:974-985 Ap '61.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(Nucleic acids) (Methyl) (Azauracil)
(Azathymine)

[illegible]

Effect of 2-methylmercapto-6-thio-guanine [illegible] poliomyelitis virus multiplication. Acta. virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 9 no.1: 80-82 Ja '65.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides, U.S.S.R., Academy of Sciences, Moscow, and Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha.

PRYSTAS, M.; GUT, J.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 21: Synthesis of 3-methyl-6-azauridien. Structure proof and general approach to the synthesis of 6-azauridines. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1572-1577 Jl '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

PRYSTAS, M.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 22: Synthesis of 6-azauridine and 5-methyl-6-azauridine. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1578-1584 Jl '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

SKODA, J.; CIHAK, A.; GUT, J.; PRYSTAS, M.; PISKALA, A.;
PARKANYI, C.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 23: Inhibition of growth of Escherichia coli by derivates of pyramidine, 5-azauracil, 6-azauracil and some simpler models of these derivates. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1736-1743 Jl '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Parkanyi).

PRYSTAS, M.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acids components and their analogues. Pt.57. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:537-546 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted June 27, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRYSTAS, M; GUT, J.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 9, 1963, pp 2501-2509

"Nucleic Acid Components and their Analogues. XXXVIII. Reaction of Ethyl Nitroacetate with Ethyl Orthoformate and Ureas. Synthesis of 5-Nitrouracil and its Derivatives."

PRYSTAS, M.; GUT, J.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 25 : Note on the preparation of 2,4-dithio-6-azauracil methyl derivates. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.8:1898-1904 Ag '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

PRYSTAS,M.; FARKAS,J.; SORM,F.

Synthesis of the anomeric uracil and thymine 2-deoxyribosyl derivatives by the Hilbert-Johnson method. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.11:3140-3143 N'63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

PRYSTAS, M.; SORM,F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Pt.41. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.11:3113-3121 N'63.

1. Institut of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

PLIML, J.; PRYSTAS, M.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogs. Pts.39-40.
Coll Cz Chem 28 no.10:2588-2604 O '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Prague.

PRYSTAS,M.; SORM,F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogs. Pts. 43-44. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:121-142 Ja'64

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

PISKALA, A.; GUT, J.; SORM, F.; PRYSTAS, M.; PARKANYI, C.

Nucleic acids components and their analogues. Pts. 34-38.
Coll Cz Chem 28 no.9:2365-2380, 2491-2509, 2527-2529. S '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Prague (for all except Parkanyi).
2. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Parkanyi).

PRYSTAS, M.

7

Pyridine series. IV. Electrolytic reduction of pyridine-
carboxylic acids. M. Ferles and M. Prystaš (Vysoká škola
chem. technol., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem.*
Communs. **15**, 3326-34(1950)(in German); cf. *C.A.* **53**,
20064e; Šorm, *C.A.* 42, 7298a.—Electrolytic reduction of
picolinic acid (I) [prepd. from 61.3 g. Et ester (II)] in 39%
H_2SO_4 at 20° on activated Pb electrodes (230 amp. hrs.,
current density 7.4 amp. per dm.^{2}) yielded 2-picoline, 2-
pipecoline [picrate m. 132° (H_2O)], 2-methyl-1,2,3,6-tetra-
hydropyridine (III) [picrate m. 158° (AcOEt)], and very
small amts. (detection by paper chromatography) of pipe-
colic acid and 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropicolinic acid (DL-baikiaine)
(IV); methylation of the III HCl salt with $(HCHO)_x$ at
195° for 3 hrs. gave 1,2-dimethyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-
pyridine (V); picrate m. 227° (H_2O). Redn. (200 amp.
hrs.) of 60.3 g. II gave similar results. Redn. (215 amp.
hrs.) of II methylmethosulfate (prepd. from 51 g. II and
42.6 g. Me_2SO_4; an oil) in 250 ml. 39% H_2SO_4 yielded in
unsatd. base (probably V), 1,2-dimethylpiperidine [picrate
m. 235° (H_2O)], 1-methylpipecolic acid (VI) HCl salt (VII),
m. 205° (EtOH-Et_2O), and, as shown by paper chromatog-
raphy, 1-methyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropicolinic acid (*N*-meth-
yl-DL-baikiaine) (VIII). Redn. (400 amp. hrs.) of 151 g. Et
nicotinate in 250 ml. 50% H_2SO_4 yielded 7.5 g. guvacine HCl
salt, m. 309° (H_2O), and 13.2 g. mixt. of bases, b_{710} 124-6.5°,
identified as 3-methyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (IX) [pic-
rate m. 180° (AcOEt)], 3-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine
(X) [picrate m. 159° (AcOEt)], and 3-methylpiperidine;

1/2
mm

picrate m. 137° (EtOH); HBr salt m. 161° (EtOH). Pic-
rates of IX and X formed a eutectic, m. 148°. Adding drop-
wise 12.6 g. II methiodide (XI) in 40 ml. anhyd. $CHCl_3$ to
4 g. $LiAlH_4$ in 300 ml. Et_2O, refluxing the mixt. with agita-
tion 6 hrs., and decompg. with 4 ml. H_2O, 4 ml. 15% NaOH,
and 12 ml. H_2O gave 2.65 g. 1-methyl-2-hydroxymethyl-
1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (XII), a very unstable oil, b_2
78°; methiodide m. 255° (EtOH). Hydrogenation of XII
in EtOH over PtO_2 gave 1-methyl-2-hydroxymethylpiper-
idine (XIII), b_9 85°; picrate m. 158-9° (EtOH). Refluxing
1 hr. 2 g. 2-hydroxymethylpyridine (XIV), 10 ml. MeOH,
15 ml. C_6H_6, and 10 g. MeI gave 2.8 g. XIV, methiodide
(XV), m. 153° (MeOH-C_6H_6). Hydrogenating 12 hrs. 1.5
g. XV and 10 ml. 50% aq. MeOH (0.1 g. PtO_2) gave XIII,
isolated as the picrate. Adding in 20 min. with agitation
8.4 g. $NaBH_4$ to 36 g. XI in 300 ml. abs. EtOH, stirring the
mixt. 1 hr., evapg. *in vacuo*, dissolving the residue in H_2O,
adding Na_2CO_3, extg. with Et_2O, drying the exts. with
K_2CO_3, and distg. gave 11 g. very unstable VIII Et ester
(XVI), b_9 88-92°. Hydrogenation of XVI in EtOH over
PtO_2 followed by hydrolysis with 20% aq. HCl gave VII.
Hydrolysis of XVI with $Ba(OH)_2$ gave sirupy VIII, isolated
as the HCl salt, m. 180° (EtOH-Et_2O). Redn. of 1.27
g. XVI in 20 ml. Et_2O with 0.6 g. $LiAlH_4$ in 50 ml. Et_2O
gave 0.42 g. XII. Adding dropwise at 0° 2.37 g. XII to 10
ml. $SOCl_2$, refluxing the mixt. 1 hr., evapg. the excess $SOCl_2$
in vacuo, dissolving the residue (3.6 g.) in 25 ml. $CHCl_3$,
adding dropwise 2.5 g. $LiAlH_4$ in 100 ml. Et_2O, and refluxing

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C8

M. Ferles and M. Prystaš

the mixt. 6 hrs. on a steam bath gave 77% V, isolated as the picrate, m. 226° (H_2O). Adding at 0° 11 g. XVI in 60 ml. Et_2O to 7 g. BrCN in 50 ml. Et_2O, keeping the mixt. 24 hrs. at 20°, refluxing 1 hr. sepg. the Et_2O layer, washing with *N* HCl, H_2O, and aq. $NaHCO_3$, drying with K_2CO_3, and distg. gave 1.7 g. Et 1-cyano-1,2-3,6-tetrahydropicolinate (XVIII), b_9 120°, a very unstable oil. Hydrolysis of 1 g. XVIII with 20 ml. 2.5*N* HCl for 3 hrs. (reflux) gave 35% IV Et ester, b_{11} 95°. An analogous demethylation of 1.8 g. 1,3-dimethyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine in 35 ml. Et_2O with 1.2 g. BrCN in 40 ml. Et_2O gave 0.3 g. 1-cyano-3-methyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine, b_9 112°, whose hydrolysis yielded IX, isolated as the picrate, m. 187°. Pure amino acids prepd. by electroredn. as well as synthetically were chromatographed (ascending technique) on Whatman No. 1 paper in 4:1:1 BuOH-AcOH-H_2O and developed with ninhydrin (secondary amino acids) or iodine vapors (tertiary amino acids); R_f values given: I, 0.87; pipecolic acid, 0.82; IV, 0.89; VI, 0.85; VIII, 0.87. JiH [redacted]

5

GUT, J.; PRYSTAS, M.

Nucleic-acid components and their analogues. II. Synthesis of some 5-substituted 6-azauracil derivatives. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.9:2986-2991 S '59. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Abteilung fur organische Synthesen, Chemisches Institut, Tschechoslovakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.
(Nucleic acids) (Tetrahydrodioxotriazine)

PRYSTAS, M.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acids components and their analogues. Pt.55. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.1:81-89 Ja '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Advisory Board Chairman, "Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications" (for Sorm). Submitted June 16, 1964.

PRYSTAS, M.

27

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol 27, No 4, April 1962, (continued)

stitute for Analytical Chemistry at Charles University, Prague; pp 1029-1030.

37. "Oxidimetric Determination of Trivalent Cerium Salts with Periodate," J. DOLEZAL, S. ROSSLER and J. ZYKA of the Institute for Analytical Chemistry at Charles University, Prague; pp1031-1033.

38. "Organic Quantitative Analyses. Part XXXI. The Micro Determination of Carbon in Organic Substances by Means of Measuring the Electric Conductivity and by Using Co_3O_4 as a Combustion Catalyst," M. VECERA, J. LAKOMY and L. LEHAR of the Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitvi; pp 1033-1037.

39. "Methods of Separating Natural Substances. Part V. The Determination of Morphine in Extracts from Poppy Shells," P. HORAK, J. HOLUBEK, V. BUMBA and Z. CEKAN, Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague; pp 1037-1042.

40. "Spectrophotometric Determination of Haptoglobin with the Modified Connel and Smithies Method," J. PINTERA of the Transfusion Station at the [Medical] Faculty in Brno; pp 1043-1045.

41. "Gas-Fluid Chromatography. The Relation between the Desired Elution Volumes and the Molecular Refraction of Organic Compounds," L. N. VOROBYEV, Chair of Organic Technology at the Chemical-Technological Institute in Prague; pp 1045-1048.

42. "Photooxidation of an Unidentified Component of Wood Acetone. Part II. Determination of the Ratios of the Isomers of Coproporphyrin I and III, Following Paper-Chromatographic Separation," V. HOLECEK, Institute for Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Prague; pp 1049-1053.

43. "Nucleic Acid Components and Their Analogues. Part XVII. Reaction of Uracil and of Its Aza Analogues with Ethylene Carbonate," M. PRYSTAS and J. GUT, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; pp 1054-1056 (English article).

44. "Synthesis of 5-Desoxy-uridin," J. SMRT, Department of Organic Syntheses at the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; pp 1056-1058.

45. "Plant Substances. Part XIII. Tanacetin, the Bitter Principle of Tanacetum vulgare L.," M. SUCHY, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; pp 1058-1060 (English article).

PRYSTAS, M.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acids components and their analogues. Pt. 44. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.12:2956-2970 D '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Advisory Board Chairman, "Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications" (for Sorm).

W/i = 30

ACC NR: AP6020300 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/007/0958/0961

AUTHOR: Prystavko, V. P.

ORG: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection (Ukrayins'kyy n-d institut zakhistu roslin)

TITLE: Variant of Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner, pathogenic for the Colorado beetle Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say 6

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 7, 1966, 958-961

TOPIC TAGS: crystal forming bacterium, pathogenesis, bacterial control, biochemical property, morphologica property/Colorado beetle, Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner

ABSTRACT: A sporogenous crystal-forming bacterium was found in the alimentary canal of Colorado potato-beetle larvae. Its morphological, cultural, and biochemical properties identify it as Bac. thuringiensis Berliner. The parenteral pathogenicity of the bacterium for the larvae may be important for the development of bacterial control of the Colorado potato beetle. Presented by

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6020300

V. P. Vasil'yev, Member Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [Author's abstract] [W.A. 50] [KS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 2/2

PRYSTAY, B. A.

232T53

USSR/Electricity - Transmission Lines Sep 52

"Calculation of Maximum Spans of Overhead Lines," B. A. Prystay, Engr, Stanislav

"Elektrichestvo" No 9, pp 40-45

Gives empirical formulas based on the eqs of a catenary for detg simply and accurately the max spans of overhead lines, assuming various suspension heights. Submitted 19 Sep 51.

232T53

FRYDMAN, I. A., Eng.

Electric Lines

Calculating the limited spans of overhead electric lines. Elektrichestvo no. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PRYSYAZHNYUK, A.A., kand.sel'skozyaystvennykh nauk

Mycoflora of tree and shrub seeds. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.biial.nav. no.3:44-57 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic) (Seeds) (Trees)

PRYSYAZHNYUK, A.A., kandydat sel'skagaspadarchykh navuk.

Effect of disinfectants on laboratory and field generation of conifer seeds. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.biial.nav.no.2:57-64 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Seeds--Cleaning) (Coniferae)

MIETKIEWSKI, E.; PRYSZCZEWSKA, J.

Effect of serotonin on the nervous system in rats studied by means of a conditioned reflex method. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:828-830 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Pomorskiej A.M. w Szczecinie. Kierownik: prof.dr E.Mietkiewski.

(REFLEX CONDITIONED pharmacol)
(SEROTONIN pharmacol)

PRYSZCZEWSKA, M.

POLAND

✓Spectrophotometric investigation of [redacted] CH
Metallic derivatives of diethyl β,γ-[redacted]-α,δ-dicarboxylate [ethyl ketipate]. M. Pryszczewska (Med. Acad., Łódź, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 27, 600-6(1953).—Optical ds. were detd. for EtOH solns. of the system $FeCl_3$-$(COCH_2COOC_2H_5)_2$; at concns. of 0.01–0.10 moles/l., the only complex found was $[Fe(KET)_3]$ (KET = Et ketipate). The instability const. for the compd. was 2.43×10^{-7}. The coordination no. of the compd. was detd. by (1) the Job method (*C.A.* 22, 2120) and (2) spectrophotometric measurement.

Clayton F. Holowny

PRYSZCZEWSKA, MARIA

7

5

Spectrophotometric determination of the dissociation constant of a complex compound. Maria Pryszczewska and Tadeusz Lipiec (Med. Acad., Łódź, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 29, 985–92(1955)(English summary).—Two optical methods are described, applied to detn. of the dissocn. const. of complex compd. of Fe^{+++} cations with di-Et 3,4-dioxohexanedioate (HKET). The results obtained by the 2 methods agree. It is stated that the dissocn. const. of $Fe(KET)_3$ = $K_3 = 2.47 \times 10^{-9}$. One method of detg. the molar absorption coeff. is described. This method was applied for molar absorption coeff. detn. of $Fe(KET)_3$. The molar absorption coeff. for max. absorption ($N = 480$ mμ) $E = 1.83 \times 10^3$.

P. M. B.

M.T

BYKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; GRATSIANSKIY, Igor' Nikolayevich; KIFER, Isaak Iosifovich; KUTYASHOVA, Yelena Mikhaylovna; LEVIN, Mark Iosifovich; PRYTKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich; STREKALOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; TALITSKIY, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KHARCHENKO, Roman Romanovich; SHUMILOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KASATKIN, A.S., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Course on electric measurements] Kurs elektricheskikh izmerenii. Pod red. V.T.Prytkova i A.V.Talitskogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo. Pt.1. 1960. 479 p. Pt.2. 1960. 430 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Electric measurements)

MIETKIEWSKI, Eugeniusz; PRYSZCZEWSKA, J.

On increase neural activity in the rat under the influence of serotonin level changes in the brain. Acta physiol. Pol. 13 no.1:115-124 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Pomorskiej A.M. w Szczecinie Kierownik: prof. dr E. Mietkiewski.

(BRAIN metab) (SEROTONIN metab)
(REFLEX CONDITIONED pharmacol)

Pryszczewska, Maria

CH

Spectrophotometric investigation of the complex compound ferric ions with diethyl 3,4-dioxoadipate. Maria Pryszczewska (Acad. Med., Lódź, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 29, 975-84(1955).—The solns. of $FeCl_3$ and diethyl 3,4-dioxoadipate in dil. alc. were investigated spectrophotometrically by the methods of Job (*C.A.* 22, 2120) and of spectrophotometric titration of West and de Vries (*C.A.* 45, 5051*d*) with the purpose of finding the no. of mols. of ester which is contained in complex ion with Fe^{3+}. It was found that this number equals 3. J.'s method is criticized as giving, sometimes, erroneous results. A. S.

①

PRYSZCZEWSKA, Maria

Amperemetric determination of metals with thioacetamide. I. Determination of silver. Chem anal 5 no.6:931-934 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of General Chemistry, Politechnika, Szczecin.

(Conductometric analysis) (Metals) (Thioacetamide) (Silver)

PRYSZCZEWSKA, MARIA

POLAND/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical analysis. Phase transitions B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11196

Author : Pryszczewska Maria

Title : Spectrophotometric Investigation of Complex Compound of Iron (Fe^{3+}) with Diethyl Ester of β , γ -Dihydroxybutane-α , δ -Dicarboxylic Acid (So-Called Ketypinic Ester)

Orig Pub : Spektrofotometryczne badanie zwiazku zespolonego zelaza (Fe^{3+}) z dwuetylowym estrim kwasu β , γ -dwuoksobutano -α, δ -dwukarboksylowego (tzw. estrem ketypinowym). Roczn. chem., 1955, 29, No 4, 975-984 (Polish; English, Russian summaries)

Abstract : An optical investigation was made of the system $FeCl_3$ - $(COCH_2COOC_2H_5)_2$ - dilude C_2H_5OH. Use was made of the continuous variation method of P. Job (Amm. Chim., 1928, 9, 113) and the method of spectrophotometric titration. It was ascertained that the red colored complex compound formed in this system has the formula Fe $[KET]_3$ and the properties of a chelate compound. The system was investigated in the concentration range 0.001 - 0.010

Card 1/2

POLAND/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physicochemical analysis. Phase transitions B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11196

mole/liter. Optical density of system was measured at wave lenghts λ 440, 460, 480, 500, 540 and 56 mμ. It was found that increase in concentration causes no change in coordination number. A critical analysis is made of the continuous variation method of Job. It is shown the system of interpreting the experimental data utilized in this method can lead to erroneous conclusions, and a more correct procedure of interpreting the results is presented.

Card 2/2

SHAVROV, I., general-mayor tankovykh voysk; KAZARYAN, A., general-mayor; PRYTKOV, A., gvardii podpolkovnik; MIKHALEV, S., podpolkovnik; STABRONIK, A., podpolkovnik; SHIPUNOV, A., gvardii podpolkovnik; UROVSKIY, P., starshiy leytenant; KUDINOV, P., podpolkovnik PETROV, N., polkovnik; PRIBOYCHENKO, G., general-mayor zapasa; SHCHERBAK, G., general-mayor tankovykh voysk; DUDAREV, I., general-mayor v otstavke; MIKHEYEV, N., podpolkovnik

We discuss projects of new general army regulations. Voen. vest. 38 no.9:2-12 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Russia--Army--Regulations)

LOKTIONOVA, N.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: PANTYUSHKOVA, N.S.; POBOCHINA, T.V.; KRASNOVA, A.I.; FEL'DMAN, F.Z.; INOZHARSKAYA, L.A.; BOGUKHVALOVA, Z.V.; PRYTKOV, I.I.

Increasing the dimensional stability of A19 alloy castings by heat treatment. Alium. splavy no.1:80-91 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

PRYTKOV, V. N.

BAKAREV, P.I., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, inzhener; PRYTKOV, V.N.;

Producing centrifuged reinforced concrete electric power line poels.

Bet. i zhel-bet. no.2:54-57 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Electric lines--Poles)
(Precast concrete)

ILYUKOVICH, Askol'd Mikhaylovich; FRYTKOV, V.T., red.

[D.C. meters] Elektricheskie schetchiki postoiannogo toka. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 77 p. (Elektroizmeritel'nye pribory, no.6) (MIRA 17:8)

PRYTKOVA, M.Ya.

Sediment deposition in reservoirs and ponds. Trudy GGI no.86: 67-91 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Reservoir sedimentation)

S/0[illegible]
B0[illegible]

AUTHORS: Nikitina, Ye. A., Prytkova, Ye. T.

TITLE: Equilibria in the Systems: Saturated [illegible] Organic Solvents

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 3[illegible]

TEXT: In the present paper the authors give [illegible] atic investigations of the solubility of 4 [illegible] tungstic acid, phosphomolybdic acid, silico[illegible] acid) in alcohols (ethanol, propanol, isoamyl [illegible] data on the solubility of the above heteropolyacids in [illegible] A separate section of the paper gives a report [illegible] purification of heteropolyacids and alcohols, [illegible] investigation. Table 1 shows the solubility of [illegible] tungstic acid ($H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6]$) in ethanol and pro[illegible] composition of the deposit of the saturated solution [illegible] to both alcohols. Table 2 in the same way gives the [illegible]

Card 1/3

[illegible] heteropolyacids are easily soluble in alcohols. In a largely dehydrated state the two heteropoly-molybdic acids together with alcohols, [illegible] extraordinarily viscous solutions. Therefore it was impossible to investigate the solubility by means of this method. Further [illegible] were made to determine the solubilities of nondehydrated heteropolyacids in alcohol. Table 3 gives a survey of the equilibria in the systems $H_7[P(Mo_2O_7)_6] \cdot 24\ H_2O$ - ethanol; $H_7[P(Mo_2O_7)_6] \cdot 24\ H_2O$ - propanol; $H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 21\ H_2O$ - ethanol; $H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 21\ H_2O$ - propanol at temperatures of 0°, 10°, 20°, 30°, and 40°C. Table 4 like Table 3 shows the equilibria of the 4 systems of $H_8[Si(Mo_2O_7)_6] \cdot 28\ H_2O$ and $H_8[Si(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 26\ H_2O$ on the one hand, and ethanol and propanol on the other hand. Four figures give the solubilities of the 4 investigated heteropolyacids in ethanol and propanol in dependence on temperature (0° - 40°C). In all cases, the solubility in ethanol was better than that in propanol. The solubility of heteropolyacids increases

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considerably with a rise in temperature. The deposit of the saturated alcoholic solution consists of a hydrate-alcoholate of the corresponding heteropolyacid. While the water content of this deposit decreases with a rise in temperature, the alcohol content hardly changes with temperature, and lies between 1 and 2 molecules per molecule of the deposit in all of the heteropolyacids investigated. Table 5 gives the equilibria of the systems $H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 16\ H_2O$ - isoamyl alcohol and $H_8[Si(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 18\ H_2O$ - isoamyl alcohol at 0°, 20°, 40°, 60°, and 80°C. Table 6 gives the solubilities of the four heteropolyacids investigated in acetone and ether at 20°C. There are 5 figures, 6 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

Card 3/3

PRYTKOV, V.N.

AUTHORS: Bakarev, P.I. and Prytkov, V.N., Ingenieurs. 184

TITLE: Centrifugal method of manufacturing reinforced concrete masts supporting overhead electrical wiring. (Izgotovleniye tsentrifugirovannykh zhelezobetonnykh opor kontaktnoi seti).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), 1957, No.2, pp. 54 - 57 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The above mentioned masts were designed according to plans of Gipropromtransstroi of the Soviet Ministry of Transport. They are employed in the electrified Kurgan - Makushino Yuzhno-Ural line. The masts are 11.5 m high, the weight is 1.7 ton, the mast being bolted to the concrete foundation by steel shoes. The reinforcement consists of a base ring, longitudinal bars and spiral reinforcement. The base ring and welded on lugs are made of steel St- 3. Concrete Mark 400 is used. The external minimum diameter of the mast is 29 cm and the tapering 1 1/2 %. The basic equipment is the centrifuge which is driven by two 3-phase dynamos of 36 kilowatt with 4 speeds: 175, 270, 350 and 540 rot./min. The steel formwork in which the centrifuging is carried out is made of 8 mm thick steel sheeting. The manufacturing process has the following phases: the formation of the reinforcement, mixing of concrete, the preparation of the forms for centrifuging, the centrifuging process, the curing of the masts in the forms,

Centrifugal method of manufacturing reinforced concrete masts supporting overhead electrical wiring.

the striking of the forms and the final curing in chambers. The bottom rings are fixed by welding. The longitudinal reinforcement is of 5 to 6 mm dia. The sand for the concrete mix has a modulus of coarseness of 2.46 with an average grain diameter 0.37 mm, the coarse aggregate having a content of 6 1/2% of stones over 20 mm and 2 1/2% less than 5 mm. The nominal concrete mix is 1 : 1.36 : 2.17, the water:cement ratio being 0.5. The quantity of used cement is 460 kg/m^3. The curing was carried out for 3 to 4 hours, the temperature being 50°C during the first hour and 80°C during the rest of the process. The final curing in the chambers is carried out for 8 hours at 70 to 80°C. 4 masts were tested from each batch of 100 masts manufactured by this method. The masts were erected with the aid of lorry-mounted cranes which had a capacity of 5 to 10 tons. Steel consoles are fixed after erection. There are 4 photographs, 4 diagrams and 1 table.

GUSEV, S.A., inzh.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZARIN, D.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV-SMOLENSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, A.I., inzh.; KOZIS, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORYTIN, A.A., inzh.; LASHKOV, F.P., inzh.; L'VOV, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MELESHKINA, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEKRASOVA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKULIN, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., kand.tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAZEVIG, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZANOV, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUMSHISKIY, L.Z., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; SVISTOV, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIROTINSKIY, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TALITSKIY, A.V., prof.; TREMBACH, V.V., inzh.; FEDOROV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; PRYTKOV, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., glavnyy red.; GOLOVAN, A.T., prof., red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.; ANTIK, I.V., red.; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for electric engineering] Elektrotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1952. 640 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Prepodavateli Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Molotova (for all except Antik, Skvortsov).
(Electric engineering)

NIKITINA, Ye.A.; PRYTKOVA, Ye.V.

Equilibria in the systems: saturated heteropoly acids - organic solvents. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.5:1410-1417 My '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.
(Acids) (Solvents)

PRYTKOV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk., dots.

Designing transformer with compensation of errors by **magnetizing** the core by means of the stray field. **Trudy MEI** no.13:117-138 '53.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. **Moskovskiy** energeticheskiy **institut im. V.M. Molotova, Kafedra** elektropriborostroyeniya.

(Electric transformers)

PRYTKOV, V. T., Engineer

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Calculation of the Errors of Current Transformers by the Method of Complex Magnetic Resistances."

29/12/50

Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering

Inst imeni V. M. Molotov.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

EVENTOVA, M.S.; PRYTKOVA, G.N.

Oxidation of aromatic hydrocarbons by oxygen. Oxidation of isobutylbenzene, and sec. and tert. butylbenzene. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.5:59-64 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra khimii nefti.
(Benzene) (Oxidation)

ARBUZOV, B.A.; SHAPSHINSKAYA, L.A.; PRYTKOVA, G.A.

Interaction of cyclones with isomeric dihydronaphthalenes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2084-2087 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina. (Cycloalkanones) (Naphthalene)

PRYTKOVA, M.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Vertical zonality of the runoff of suspended sediments in rivers of the southern part of the Far East. Amur sbor. no.2:62-72 '60.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Soviet Far East--Sedimentation and deposition)

PRYTKOVA, M.Ya.

Problem of alluvial runoff in the light of the study of river bed deformations in the southern part of the Far East. Amur. sbor. no. 1:35-44 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(Far East--Alluvium) (Far East--Rivers)

PRYTKOVA, M. Ya.

"Calculation of Sedimentation in Reservoirs and Dams." Cand Tech Sci, State Order of Labor Red Banner Hydrological Inst, Main Admin of Hydrometeorology, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

PRYTKOVA, N.F.

Yakutian clay pottery. Sbor.Muz.ant.i etn. no.16:147-164 '55.
(Pottery, Yakutian) (MLRA 8:11)

PRYTKOVA, N.F.

Dress of the Khanty. Sbor.Muz.ant.i etn. 15:123-233 '53.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Costume, Ostiak)

S/079/60/030/05/03/074
B005/B002

AUTHORS: Nikitina, Ye. A., Prytkova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Equilibria in the Systems: Saturated Heteropolyacids - Organic Solvents

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1410-1417

TEXT: In the present paper the authors give the results of their systematic investigations of the solubility of 4 heteropoly acids (phosphotungstic acid, phosphomolybdic acid, silicotungstic acid, silicomolybdic acid) in alcohols (ethanol, propanol, isoamyl alcohol). They also give data on the solubility of the above heteropolyacids in ether and acetone. A separate section of the paper gives a report on the production and purification of heteropolyacids and alcohols, and on the methods of investigation. Table 1 shows the solubility of largely dehydrated phosphotungstic acid ($H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6]$) in ethanol and propanol at 20°. The composition of the deposit of the saturated solution is given with regard to both alcohols. Table 2 in the same way gives the solubility of largely

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Equilibria in the Systems: Saturated Hetero- polyacids - Organic Solvents

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B005/B002

dehydrated silicotungstic acid ($H_8[Si(W_2O_7)_6]$) in ethanol. These two heteropolyacids are easily soluble in alcohols. In a largely dehydrated state the two heteropoly-molybdic acids together with alcohols, gave extraordinarily viscous solutions. Therefore it was impossible to investigate the solubility by means of this method. Further investigations were made to determine the solubilities of nondehydrated heteropolyacids in alcohol. Table 3 gives a survey of the equilibria in the systems $H_7[P(Mo_2O_7)_6] \cdot 24\ H_2O$ - ethanol; $H_7[P(Mo_2O_7)_6] \cdot 24\ H_2O$ - propanol; $H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 21\ H_2O$ - ethanol; $H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 21\ H_2O$ - propanol at temperatures of 0°, 10°, 20°, 30°, and 40°C. Table 4 like Table 3 shows the equilibria of the 4 systems of $H_8[Si(Mo_2O_7)_6] \cdot 28\ H_2O$ and $H_8[Si(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 26\ H_2O$ on the one hand, and ethanol and propanol on the other hand. Four figures give the solubilities of the 4 investigated heteropolyacids in ethanol and propanol in dependence on temperature (0° - 40°C). In all cases, the solubility in ethanol was better than that in propanol. The solubility of heteropolyacids increases

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Equilibria in the Systems: Saturated Hetero-polyacids - Organic Solvents

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B005/B002

considerably with a rise in temperature. The deposit of the saturated alcoholic solution consists of a hydrate-alcoholate of the corresponding heteropolyacid. While the water content of this deposit decreases with a rise in temperature, the alcohol content hardly changes with temperature, and lies between 1 and 2 molecules per molecule of the deposit in all of the heteropolyacids investigated. Table 5 gives the equilibria of the systems $H_7[P(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 16\ H_2O$ - isoamyl alcohol and $H_8[Si(W_2O_7)_6] \cdot 18\ H_2O$ - isoamyl alcohol at 0°, 20°, 40°, 60°, and 80°C. Table 6 gives the solubilities of the four heteropolyacids investigated in acetone and ether at 20°C. There are 5 figures, 6 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

Card 3/3

VOZNESENSKIY, Boris Nikolayevich; ZAYNCHKOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Andreyevich;
PRYTKOVA, Zoya Il'inichna; SOLOV'YEV, Shaya Grigor'yevna;
GOBETS, P.T., otv.red.; PETROVA, V.Ye., red.; MARKOCH, K.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Apparatus for semiautomatic long-distance telephone systems] Apparatura poluavtomaticheskoi mezhdugorodnoi telefonnoi sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1958. 71 p. [___Catalog of schematic drawings] ___Al'bom skhem. 1958. 23 p. (MIRA 12:2)

(Telephone, Automatic--Equipment and supplies)

PRYTKOVA, Z. I.

6(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2626

Voznesenskiy, Boris Nikolayevich, Yevgeniy Andreyevich Zaynchkovskiy,
Zoya Il'inichna Prytkova, and Shaya Grigor'yevich Solov'yev

Apparatura poluavtomaticheskoy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy svyazi; s prilozheniyem al'boma skhem (Equipment for Semiautomatic Intercity Telephone Communication; With Album of Circuits) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1958. 71 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,800 copies printed.

__________ Al'bom skhem (Album of Circuit Diagrams). 1958. 23 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: P.T. Gobets; Ed.: V.Ye. Petrova; Tech. Ed.: K.G. Markoch.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for people engaged in the production and operation of equipment for semiautomatic intercity telephone systems.

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Equipment (Cont.) SOV/2626

COVERAGE: The book describes the complete equipment for semiautomatic telephone communication. Between 1950 and 1953, the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute, Ministry of the Radio Industry) in cooperation with the TsNIIS Ministerstva svyaze (Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications, Ministry of Communications) developed the system and the complete set of semiautomatic intercity communications equipment for the telephone network of the USSR. In 1954 the "Krasnaya zarya" Plant began lot-production of this equipment. This equipment will provide for an extensive introduction in the USSR of semiautomatic intercity telephone communication. Use of the same equipment is planned for fully automatic intercity communications as soon as a system of automatic computation of call cost by the local telephone exchanges is developed. The equipment uses a two-frequency signal code system which makes it possible to organize semiautomatic communication on any type of telephone channel, including sectionalized ones. The equipment permits the use of other methods of signal transmission in individual sectors of

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Equipment (Cont.) SOV/2626

the intercity network. Recently, single-frequency simplified equipment for semiautomatic communications was developed for oblast' networks and is now being introduced. This equipment provides for the organization of semiautomatic communication from the rayon center to the oblast center, with manual communication on the same channel in the reverse direction. The same equipment may be used for d-c or a-c transmission of dialing pulses, using the ME-8 equipment for transmission of frequency signals of the control channel, the SMT-34 equipment for transmission of the carrier frequency, etc. The following persons contributed to the development of the system and its equipment: S.A. Vasil'yev, M.M. Vitsnuzel', B.N. Voznesenskiy, I.Ye. Golubtsov, M.B. Granat, S.B. Levina, Z.I. Prytkova, Sh.G. Solov'yev, G.N. Stepanov, and V.Ye. Sumarokov. There are no references.

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A153/A029

18.7500 2308, 1555, 1146

AUTHORS: Bunin, K.P., Corresponding Member, AS UkrSSR; Baranov, O.O.; Prytomanova, M.I.

TITLE: Growth of Graphitized Steel During Cyclic Heat Treatment

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, 1960, Nr. 6, pp. 776 - 779

TEXT: Furthering the accomplishments described in a paper by the two first authors (Ref. 1), data are cited obtained in a study intended to find out a microscopic picture of the growth of graphitized steel, conducted on a steel smelted in a Tamman furnace. The steel consisted of 1.0% C, 2.54% Si, 0.17% Mn, 0.014 - 0.01% P, and was characterized by its uniformity and by the compactness of graphite impurities (Fig. 1). The 13 x 13 x 13 mm samples were heated in a 600°C hot furnace up to 1,000°C for 30 minutes, held there at 1,000°C for 60 minutes, then cooled during 90 minutes to 600°C, then again heated up to 1,000°C during 30 minutes, whereupon the whole cycle was repeated. Microexaminations took place after 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 14 and 24 cycles. It was found that the increase in steel volume during cyclic heat treatment depends upon the accumulation of voids as a

Card 1/2

Pryuffer, J.

POLAND/General Division. History. Classics.
Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 20, 1957, 85032

Author : J. Pryuffer

Inst : -

Title : Doctor Waclaw Mayzel's Translation of Chas. Darwin's Work, "The Origin of Species, by Means of Natural Selection"

Orig Pub : Kosmos (Polska), 1956, A5, No 3, 384-389

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

SIYRDE, E.K. [Siirde, E.], dotsent; PRYULLER, P.K. [Pruller, P.], dotsent

Use of aerosols and electroaerosols in otorhinolaryngology.
Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.2:3-10 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry otorinolaringologii (zav. - dotsent E.K. Siyrde) i kafedry obshchey fiziki (zav. - kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk K.F. Kudu) Tartusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

Pryullek, Th.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6150

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Voprosy kurortologii. [t.] 5: Problemy fiziologicheskogo deystviya i terapevticheskogo primeneniya aeroionov (Problems in Health-Resort Therapy. v. 5: Studies of the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions). Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1959. 424 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, t. 20) Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: L. L. Vasil'yev, Professor, P. D. Perli, Professor, P. G. Portnov, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Ya. Yu. Reynet, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and L.M. Tutkevich, Candidate of Medical Sciences; Ed.: A. Vengranovich; Tech. Ed.: A. Zhukovskaya.

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Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.) SOV/6150

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians working at health resorts and for the general practitioner.

COVERAGE: This book, a collection of articles, is essentially the proceedings of the Second Conference on the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions, held at Riga (Latvian SSR) in December 1957. The use of negative air ions is believed to be beneficial in the treatment of nonhealing wounds and ulcers which often result from radiation injury. The book contains photos of numerous devices described in the text. Numerous references, mostly Soviet, are given at the end of some of the articles.

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PRYULLER, P.K. [Pruller, P.]; REYNET, Ya.Yu. [Reinet, J.]; SAKS, O.V.
[Saks, O.]

Short review of a research in the field of air ionization and electroaerosols in the Tartu State University. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 74 no. 1:97-100 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

PRYULLER, P.K. [Pruller, P.]; RAUDAM, E.I.; REYNET, Ya.Yu. [Reinet, J.]
SIYRDE, E.K. [Siirde, E.]

Generation, physiological effect and therapeutic use of electroaerosols. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 74 no. 1:100-104 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020374 S/0021/64/000/003/0303/0308

AUTHOR: Pry*valova, G. K. (Privalova, G. K.); Saran, L. A.

TITLE: On the theory of conformal mapping of a circular torus

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 3, 1964, 303-308

TOPIC TAGS: torus, topology, extremum problem, Stieltjes integral, manifold, 2-manifold

ABSTRACT: The present work derives approximate values for functions of classes A_q, A_q^0 and also functions convex in the direction of the imaginary axis, regular in the tori $K(q^2, 1)$ and $K(r, R)$ respectively. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporiz'ky*y mashy*nobudivel'ny*y insty*tut (Zaporozh'ye machine Building Institute)

Card 1/1

L 31153-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/ETC(n)/EWG(m)-6 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6002853 WW/EM SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/65/000/012/1579/1582

AUTHOR: Pryvarnikov, A. K.--Privarnikov, A. K.; Chekhov, V. M.--Chekhov, V. N.

ORG: Dnepropetrovsk State University (Dnipropetrovs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet)

40
B

TITLE: Stress concentration around a circular hole in a cylindrical shell

24 27

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 12, 1965, 1579-1582

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell, hole weakened cylindrical shell, stress concentration

ABSTRACT: The stress distribution around a hole in a circular cylindrical shell has been investigated many times, mostly under the assumption that the geometric shell parameter $r(Rh)^{-1/2} << 1$ (r, R, and h- are radii of the hole, shell, and the shell thickness, respectively). Now, an exact (from the engineering point of view) method is proposed for solving the differential equations of flexure of a cylindrical shell weakened by a circular hole without the limiting assumption that the parameter $r(Rh)^{-1/2}$ is small. The unknown stress function (of a complex variable) which describes the disturbance of the state of stress in an intact plain shell caused by the presence of a hole is sought in the form of a trigonometric series with complex constants and Hankel function. A method is outlined for obtaining an infinite system of linear algebraic equations in terms of complex constants by expanding the boundary conditions at the edge of the hole in Fourier series and the final expression describing the stress concentration around the hole. By using an electronic digital

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ACC NR: AP6002853

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computer, two problems concerning hole-weakened shells were solved: 1) the shell is subjected to longitudinal tension, the edge of the hole is free of external loads; and 2) the shell is under uniform internal pressure, the hole being covered by a cover which transmits only the shear forces. The stress-concentration factors for both problems are given in tables for $r(Rh)^{-1/2}$ values from 0.5 to 3.0, and are compared with factors obtained by means of the energy method. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 2 tables. [VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec64/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4198

Card 2/2 LC

S/021/63/000/003/014/022
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Pryvarnykov, A. K.

TITLE: Symmetric contact problem for a layer of finite thickness

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi. no. 3, 1963, 358-361

TEXT: The symmetric contact problem for a layer of finite thickness is reduced to solving well-known Fredholm integral equations of the second kind. The author proceeds from the dual equations of a symmetric contact problem for a sphere on a rigid smooth base. These equations are solved with the help of Boothbridge's formula (Ref. 2: I. Sneddon, Fourier Transforms (translated into Russian) IL, 1955, p. 89, 486). Two formulas are obtained for the stress under a flat and under a circular die respectively (in the case of a half-plane). These formulas are in agreement with the results of other authors. Calculations were made for a plane die having a base area four times the layer thickness. Approximate expressions were obtained for the kernels; the integral equations were solved

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Symmetric contact problem ... S/021/63/000/003/014/022
D405/D301

by the method of reduction to a system of linear equations. The resulting stresses are listed in a table. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet (Dnipropetrovs'k State University)

PRESENTED: by Academician H. M. Savin of the AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1962

S/021/63/000/003/014/022
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Pryvarnykov, A. K.

TITLE: Symmetric contact problem for a layer of finite thickness

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi. no. 3, 1963, 358-361

TEXT: The symmetric contact problem for a layer of finite thickness is reduced to solving well-known Fredholm integral equations of the second kind. The author proceeds from the dual equations of a symmetric contact problem for a sphere on a rigid smooth base. These equations are solved with the help of Boothbridge's formula (Ref. 2: I. Sneddon, Fourier Transforms (translated into Russian) IL, 1955, p. 89, 486). Two formulas are obtained for the stress under a flat and under a circular die respectively (in the case of a half-plane). These formulas are in agreement with the results of other authors. Calculations were made for a plane die having a base area four times the layer thickness. Approximate expressions were obtained for the kernels; the integral equations were solved

Card 1/2

Symmetric contact problem ... S/021/63/000/003/014/022
D405/D301

by the method of reduction to a system of linear equations. The resulting stresses are listed in a table. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet (Dnipropetrovs'k State University)

PRESENTED: by Academician H. M. Savin of the AS UkrRSR

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1962

Card 2/2

S/198/62/008/005/003/009
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Pryvarnykov, A. K. and Shevlyakov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Contact problem for a many-layer base

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mekhaniky. Prykladna mekhanika, v. 8, no. 5, 1962, 508-515

TEXT: The base is assumed to consist of an arbitrary number of layers having different elastic properties, each with constant thickness. It is also assumed that no gaps are formed between the layers during deformation, the deformation is plane, the displacements are equal to zero at infinity, the state of loading is symmetrical with respect to the x axis, the stress functions and their derivatives up to the fourth order satisfy the conditions of existence of Fourier's sine and cosine transformations. Recurrence formulas are given which make it possible to solve the basic problems of the theory of elasticity for bases consisting of any number of layers, if two image functions for one of these layers can be found. The authors consider the case when the lowest layer is placed on a rigid surface and a symmetrical die acts on the top layer. The image function $\alpha(p)$ for the top layer is sought in the form

$$\alpha(p) = \frac{1}{lp^2} \int_0^a \chi(t) J_0(pt)\,dt \qquad (2.5)$$

J_0 denoting the cylindrical function of the first kind. The problem is reduced to a Fredholm integral equation

$$\chi(x) = \frac{E}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left[y'(0+x) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y''(x \sin\gamma)\,d\gamma \right] + \int_0^a \chi(t) K(x,t)\,dt \qquad (2.11)$$

where y(x) is a function determining the shape of the die, and

$$K(x,t) = x \int_{0}^{\infty} p\varphi(p)J_0(px)J_0(pt)dp \qquad (2.12)$$

$$\varphi(p) = 1 - \frac{A(p)}{l} \qquad (2.8)$$

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 pA(p) \qquad (1.6)$$

/‾Abstracter's note: l not defined, probably Eq. (2.6) in which the left hand side is missing._/ The image functions α and β were defined by the authors in a previous paper (Prykladna mekhanika, v. 8, 1962, no. 2), 2a is the maximum width of the die. When the layer thickness tends to ∞ one obtains the solution for a half-plane

Contact problem for ...

S/198/62/008/005/003/009
D234/D308

/‾Abstracter's note: The meaning in which the authors use this term is not clear._/ Eq. (2.11) is reduced to a form suitable for numerical computation. Tables of auxiliary coefficients which do not depend on the shape of the die are given for the case of a layer placed on a half-plane and on a rigid base. The method of computation is described and the results quoted for the two above cases, the die being round and the contact segment four times as large as the layer thickness. The forces P have the form $P = m\pi Ea^2/(1-\nu^2)R$. The radius of the die R is assumed to be sufficiently large. The coefficient m is equal to 0.21 for a layer on a half-plane and to 0.51 for a layer on a rigid base. There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet (Dnipropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1962

5592

S/198/62/008/002/001/011
D299/D301

24.4200

AUTHORS: Shevlyakov, Yu.A., and Pryvarnykov, A.K.
(Dnipropetrovs'k)

TITLE: On the design of laminar bases

PERIODICAL: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 8, no. 2, 1962, 113 - 119

TEXT: The stresses are considered in a pile of plates, consisting of layers of constant thickness with different elastic properties. Such problems arise in the design of multi-layer presses. It is assumed that the loads are constant on the surface of each layer. The problem reduces to determining the stress functions U_1, U_2, ..., U_n for each layer, whereby

$$\frac{\partial^4 U_k}{\partial y^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4 U_k}{\partial y^2 \partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^4 U_k}{\partial x^4} = 0. \qquad (1)$$

The stresses and displacements are determined by means of complex Fourier transforms. It is assumed that all U_k satisfy Dirichlet's

Card 1/4

condition. One obtains the following relationships between the Fourier transforms of the stresses and displacements and those of the stress function:

$$\bar{\sigma}_{x_k} = \frac{d^2\overline{U}_k}{dy^2};\ 2\mu_k\bar{u}_k = \frac{i}{p}\left[(1-\nu_k)\frac{d^2\overline{U}_k}{dy^3} + \nu_k p^2\overline{U}_k\right];$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{y_k} = -p^2\overline{U}_k;\ 2\mu_k\bar{v}_k = \frac{1}{p^2}\left[(1-\nu_k)\frac{d^3\overline{U}_k}{dy^3} - (2-\nu_k)p^2\frac{d\overline{U}_k}{dy}\right]; \qquad (5)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{xy} = ip\frac{d\overline{U}_k}{dy};\ \mu_k = \frac{E_k}{2(1+\nu_k)}.$$

To solve the problem, it is convenient to introduce the 2 parameters

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{p^2}\bar{\sigma}_y;\qquad \beta_1 = \frac{E_1\bar{v}_1}{2(1-\nu_1^2)}.$$

Thereupon, the unknown coefficients A_k, B_k, C_k and D_k, required for determining $\overline{U}_k$, can be found by means of recursion formulas involving α_k and β_k. Thus, for A_k one obtains

$$A_k = -\frac{(\mathrm{ch}\,|p|h_k + |p|h_k\,\mathrm{sh}\,|p|h_k)[\beta_k(|p|h_k + \mathrm{sh}\,|p|h_k\,\mathrm{ch}\,|p|h_k) + \alpha_k|p|\,\mathrm{sh}^2|p|h_k]}{|p|\,[\mathrm{sh}\,|p|h_k\,\mathrm{ch}\,|p|h_k + |p|h_k\,\mathrm{ch}\,2|p|h_k]}, \quad (6)$$

similar formulas hold for B_k, C_k and D_k. Further

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}\,\frac{2\beta_k(\mathrm{sh}^2\,2|p|h_k - 4|p|^2h_k^2) + \alpha_k|p|(4|p|h_k + \mathrm{sh}\,4|p|h_k)}{|p|(\mathrm{sh}\,2|p|h_k + 2|p|h_k\,\mathrm{ch}\,2|p|h_k)},$$

$$\beta_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}\,\frac{E_{k+1}}{E_k}\,\frac{1-\nu_k^2}{1-\nu_{k+1}^2}\,\frac{\beta_k(4|p|h_k + \mathrm{sh}\,4|p|h_k) + 2\alpha_k|p|\,\mathrm{sh}^2\,2|p|h_k)}{(\mathrm{sh}\,2|p|h_k + 2|p|h_k\,\mathrm{ch}\,2|p|h_k)}. \quad (8)$$

Formulas (6) and (8) yield the general solution of the problem. The above theoretical considerations are illustrated by the example of a two-layer pile. Thereby, simplified formulas are obtained, involving cosine- or sine Fourier-transforms; (it was assumed that the load is either an even- or an odd function of x). Finally, a formula is obtained for the contact stresses between the layer and the base. There is 1 figure.

On the design of laminar bases S/198/62/008/002/001/011
D299/D301

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'kyy derzhavnyy universytet (Dnipropetrovs'k State University)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1961

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L 33923-65 EEO-2/EWG(a)/EWG(c)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/
FSF(h)/EWA(d)/FSS-2 Pe-5/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2 TT/DD/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5003266 P/0048/64/000/004/0001/0001 61

AUTHOR: Prywalow, W. B

TITLE: Soviet trio in space. The world's first space flight of a manned craft

SOURCE: Astronautyka, no. 4, 1964, 1, 15

TOPIC TAGS: space flight, Voskhod spaceship, space exploration

ABSTRACT: This brief journalistic report was written on the occasion of the space flight of the Soviet craft "Voskhod", manned by three astronauts, which took place on October 12, 1964 from Baykonur in Kazakhstan. The author notes that some scientists estimate the weight of the craft to have been at least 8-15 tons and the thrust of its engine at 1000-2000 tons. The purposes of the flight are given by quoting the official TASS agency communique. The landing of the craft is described in the words of one of the astronauts. The importance of the flight from the technical aspect and as a step in the exploration of space is briefly discussed in a rather popular manner.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SV

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L 33923-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003266

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NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PASICH, Jan, dr; PRZADKA, Tadeusz; STOINSKA, Stanislawa

Influence of acid-proof and stainless steel filings upon certain antibiotics in suppositories. Farmacja Pol 19 no.11/12:243-244 25 Je '63.

1. Laboratorium Badawcze Poznanskich Zakladow Farmaceutycznych Polfa, Poznan. Kierownik: dr J. Pasich.

POLAND

PASICH, Jan, PRZADKA, Tadeusz, and STOINSKA, Stanislawa; Research Laboratory (Laboratorium Badawcze) Poznan Pharmaceutical Plants (Poznanskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne) "Polfa," in Poznan (Director: Dr. J. PASICH)

"Effect of Acidproof Stainless Steel Filings on Some Antibiotics in Suppositories."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 11-12, 25 Jun 63, pp 243-244

Abstract: The authors studied the effect of filings of the acid-proof stainless steel from which containers are made on the activity of chloramphenicol, chlortetracycline, and oxytetracycline in suppositories, and found it to be minimal, even under conditions which may be considered permanent. The steel used was of mark 1H13N9T, corresponding to standard PN-60/H-36020, and contained C - 0.15, S - 0.028, P - 0.020, Mn - 1.2, Si - 0.70, Cr - 18.1, Ni - 9.9, and Ti - 0.58 per cent. Findings are shown in three tables. 9 refs: 7 Polish, and 2 Western.

1/1

KRZYMOWSKA, Halina; PRZALA, Franciszek

Volumetric changes in the free amino acids in the blood associated with the stimulation and inhibition of erythropoiesis. Acta physiol. pol. 14 no.5:471-484 S-O'63

1. Z Katedry Fizjologii Zwierzat WSR w Olsztynie; kierownik: doc.dr. T.Krzymowski.

[illegible], Halina; [illegible]ZALA, Jadwiga

Reticulocytosis as an index of erythropoietic activity in the light of studies on the plasma factors influencing the maturation of reticulocytes. Acta physiol. Pol. 16 no.3:329-341 My-Je '65.

1. Katedra Fizjologii Zwierzat Wyzszej Szkoly Rolniczej w Olsztynie (Kierownik: doc. dr. T. Krzymowski).

PRZANOWSKI, Karol, prof., inz.

Proportions in the development of the network of the Polish electric power system. Przegl elektrotechn 37 no.12:485-489 '61.

1. Komitet Elektryfikacji Polski, Polska Akademia Nauk.

S/194/62/000/012/056/101
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Przanowski, Ryszard and Cywiński, Józef

TITLE: Electronic equipment for electrotherapy by low-frequency currents

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1962, 6, abstract 12-5-12 b (Polish pat., cl. 21g, 24/02, no. 45188, Jan. 16, 1962)

TEXT: The object of the patent is an apparatus for electrotherapy with MF, DF, CP, RS, LP and MM type diadynamic currents, which can be superimposed on a galvanic current. The voltage values of the diadynamic and galvanic currents are monitored by two measuring instruments. The selection of current type is accomplished by a key switch. The form of the output voltage is observed on a CRT screen; the sweep voltage across the horizontal deflecting plates of the CRT is provided by a phantastron generator, while the vertical-deflection plates are connected to the output of the pulse-shaping stages. The shaping of LP and MM type pulses having a period of several seconds is accomplished by a potentiometer with an angle of rotation of 360°, driven by a synchronous motor with a reduction gear. The shaping of MF, DF, RS, CP and LP type pulses with ~10 msec period is accomplished by a reference-diodes stage, whilst pulses of 1 sec duration and 2 sec repetition frequency are provided by a multivibrator. Before proceeding with treatment, an instrument accomplishes the automatic measurement of the electric resistance of the patient's body. A three-position switch ensures the instantaneous reversion of the polarization current. The current sources in the circuit are two pentodes, the anode load of which is the patient's body. One of the pentodes is the galvanic-current source and the other the low-frequency current source. /_ Abstracter's note: Complete translation. _7

S/081/62/000/024/055/073
B166/B186

AUTHORS: Przanowski, Ryszard, Cywiński, Józef

TITLE: Electronic pH meter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 509-510, abstract 24I289 (Polish Patent 44526, June 24, 1961)

TEXT: The patent relates to a device with a measuring battery cell and a compensating bridge connected to the input of a two-stage asymmetric amplifier with galvanic coupling between the stages. The operating point of the amplifier's input electron tube is so chosen that the grid current passing through the liquid under examination does not rise above a given value (e.g. 10^{-12} a) at the moment of compensation. One arm of the bridge is formed by the anode resistance of the final tube, the other by an additional branch of the anode battery. The microammeter in the amplifier's measuring circuit is provided with a center-zero scale. Temperature compensation allows of using the device in the 0 - 40°C range. Proper selection and assembly of the units gives an accuracy of 0.005 pH in the pH 1 - 9 range and 0.2 mv ± 0.05 % with a 10^{12} ohm amplifier input

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